

# THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

The BEE sincerely hopes that all colored people who are dissatisfied with the present condition in this city will get through with their fault finding about the B. S. rect meeting and have their full say about prejudice and discrimination among themselves before the organization to be effected by the committee of twenty-five of our representative men is effected. The subcommittee headed by Mr. A. F. H. is fully competent to manage the affair and will conduct it to success if the masses of the people will but rally around them and give them their support.

In view of the relentless warfare now being waged against Murray would it not be well to remember that the white people of this country set the standards for us in the matter of race discriminations just as they do in everything else? As long as a considerable number of white people in this city demand a separate dining room there will be colored men who will supply that demand. The white people are the roots of color prejudice. We only ape them. No boycott we could put on Murray would break him up. If the white people knew we were staying away from him they would flock to him.

We understand that the subcommittee have selected from the known supporters of the movement a committee of twenty-five men representative in every sense of all the colored people of Washington. The full committee will be convened very soon. They will sit as a deliberative body and go over the whole ground of our status as citizens in this city. If only we could make some show of union the BEE sees many ways in which the colored people could break down the barriers set up by color prejudice. Let us be united on this question, no matter how much we may differ as to other questions. Our highest interest demand it. While we are bickering among ourselves the wave of race proscription is coming up from the South and will soon be upon us. It is not often we get our educated, successful young men interested in a race question as this is. We think the people will make a serious mistake if they do not close their ears to demagogues, who would pray upon their passions and prejudice for their own personal ends and rally to the support of this movement. When it comes to anything manifestly for the good of the whole race, we must have union.

## A FOUL MURDER.

The shooting and killing of Charles Lomax in Howardtown Monday night, by officer Mellen adds another, perhaps unjustifiable murder, to the criminal record of this District.

The question that the colored people is considering, are they safe even in their own houses.

The appealing cries of Lomax's mother, when officer Mellen entered the house did not deter him from killing this innocent man, as the evidence showed. Page was the man who fired the shot, as the testimony showed; Page was the man the officer was after, and in failing to catch him he had to have some Negro's blood. Lomax then was his victim; and after he was shot and in a dying condition or dead one, he was brutally bruised about the head as the boys mother testified, what a sight it must have been to the boys mother when she saw this policeman shoot down her son and then beat him.

## O! HORROR! SHAME!

What a mockery is this on civilization, what a fallacy is it on the laws that govern this city.

Is there no protection, even for the Negro in his own house? It is true Lomax resisted arrest, he was under the impression that he was doing right, since he was in his own house. Will not the law justify a man to protect himself in his own home, even against the unlawful invasion of an officer of the law? The BEE would never counsel any citizen to resist arrest, even should he be in the right. But in the case of Lomax it seems

that from all that was testified to before the Coroner's jury that he was the wrong man killed.

Lomax was a man of good character and reputation and from a respectable colored family in this city.

The BEE would advise the people to carry this case before the grand jury, notwithstanding the verdict of the Coroner's jury. It is true that a police force exists in this city but, that force is composed of men who are opposed to the Negro, with but a few exceptions.

Some of these officers have no more sense than to believe that all colored people are alike. There are as many thieves, if not more, among the white people as there are among the colored people. The colored people have property, character and reputation. What they ask and all that they ask is what the laws accord the white race. They ask for this and nothing more.

The shooting of Lomax must be avenged. The BEE means no blood shed, but an appeal to the law if there is any justice in it for the Negro in this city.

## MOST IMPORTANT TO THE NEGRO.

After a careful study of the masterly state paper, read in Congress December 9, 1891, known as the President's message, the BEE finds extreme gratification in its tone on fair elections, so much so, that the following is quoted therefrom:—"N thing just now is more important than to provide every guaranty for the absolutely fair and free choice by an equal suffrage, within the respective states, of all the officers of the National Government, whether that suffrage is applied directly as in the choice of members of the House of Representatives, or indirectly as in the choice of Senators and electors of President." Throughout the message is characterized by its clearness in detail and strength as a whole; but in nothing is the Negro more interested than that part treating on free and fair elections, for upon it depends the system of self government in which all legally declared citizens can participate without let or hindrance. All other great questions dwindle into insignificance when compared with the rights and privileges of a people and just so long as attempts are made here and there to set at naught that part of the federal constitution declares we are citizens we would be less than men were we to acquiesce in anything less than the full recognition of our public rights as implied by citizenship. Ninety-nine hundredths of us are "native to the mamor born," and no naturalization papers are required to identify us, having as throbs been an important constituent in the development of this country, now that our environments are changed by the letter of the law, we insist that its spirit be respected, and where not, rigidly enforced! Mr. Harrison is growing in the hearts of, at least, a vast portion of the people over which he rules—the Negro! Others may be interested in dollars and cents, but we are engaged in a holy crusade for what every intelligent people hold dearer than life, and made stronger by the patriotic assertions of the President in his message to the Congress and the world, giving notice that he is in full accord with the doctrine of the "Rights of man!"

What do we see in another direction? Nothing less than this: His excellency the Governor of Virginia, has recommended to the Legislature of that Commonwealth the enactment of a law prohibiting the use in cars in common with the whites, which is applauded to the echo by the Negro haters of that State! We are not at all surprised at anything they may do to keep the wounds bleeding inflicted upon us when their boudsmen, which we had hoped they would allow to heal, but their action to keep the colored man in mind that he was once their slave by setting him apart from all others, is a gone far in justifying our suspicions that the Governor of Virginia and his friends are determined in so far as they can to keep the Negro down by the suppressing of every symptom of manhood in him unless they apply a drastic preventive remedy! Hence the Governor's message. Compare the two public documents, the one broad liberal and statesmanlike, the other a studied effort to justify the doings of madmen to deprive their fellow-men of their rights. The promoters of discord should read history: they will find that there was

once a Touissant L'Overture and Nat Turner, they are dead but their spirits are easily aroused, and that of "old John Brown is marching on" and will ever be abroad so long as a vestige of oppression is showing his evil presence in the "Temple of equal rights and justice!"

## THE INDIANAPOLIS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WHAT THE AUTHOR OF THE CALL SAYS—REASON FOR WRITING PERSONAL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION.

As my letter of last week ends with, "More next week," I commence this week with a clipping from the "North Carolina Gazette" published in that paper December 19, 1890, which will show that there was some cause for my writing as I did to my home paper:

"I wish I could truthfully say as much for some of our friends, well known to me. A study of Chesterfield's Etiquet on manners would be of much benefit to many gentlemen whom I know."

The commissioner of Pensions and chief Clerk are not included in my thoughts with the parties hinted at, for Gen. Raum and Capt. Fisher are both high toned gentlemen and would not stoop to do a mean thing, but even they can be deceived."

The gentlemen named then are deceived yet! Now I quote from the call for a conference of Negro men at Indianapolis. In July 25, 1888, signed by J. Milton Turner as chairman. The address which preceded the call with a strong appeal to the Negro men of the country to look after their true interest as citizens winds up in the following language: "Be it understood that this call is not made in the interest of this political party or that but purely in the interest of the Negro."

I am the author of the call; made so by the earnest solicitations of Hon. J. Milton Turner who never let up until I complied with his desire, though none but men of sense can have the remotest idea of how I struggled to gratify Mr. Turner and not commit myself. In my mind I succeeded, for when the conference convened it met with the approval of nearly all the delegates under the skillful manipulation of its promoters. It is gratifying to me to know there was one man in the conference who saw clearly in the wording of the call, the meeting could be turned into anything other than a partisan assemblage under the call, and I attained my end. Mr. Herbert Clark of Cincinnati, Ohio, saw through the whole thing at a glance, and, being a staunch supporter of Mr. Cleveland, denounced it as a trick in strong and forcible terms on the floor of the hall! Mr. Clark was more hard sense than any forty dozen fools who take pleasure in whispering in the ears of anybody who they can induce to listen, "He's a dimmeratic," and "don't ye trust in him" and such stuff "ad nauseum" enough to make me tremble with fear as I stumble along! Yet I don't tremble worth a cent. Strange ain't it?

If my detractors only knew that some of the foremost men in politics in this country were fully advised of my movements in 1888 and all I did at that time was approved by them; the knowledge of which would only increase my contempt for the creatures which is impossible! But I will gratify the jabbering monkeys for enough to say the member of the National Republican Executive Committee from my state was in touch with me all the time until I was stricken down Sept. 14, '83, and now my left hand has come to my rescue, and he and other gentlemen are my friends, it is a pleasure to me to pull the mask off of the mugs of those who try to pass off as gentlemen and show it by accusing me of almost everything mean and low in their limited fool bling-gate.

In conclusion it is by permission of the editor in chief of this paper, (Mr. Chase) I say he was my friend through all my trouble and is yet, and I know of the time in 1888 when he was prepared to counteract any movement that might militate against the success of the Republican party and he done his work well, and no matter what others may say or do, what little ability I have as a "scribber" is his to command on all public questions. On all purely personal matters relative to the editor in chief, Mr. Chase is amply able no doubt to take care of himself.

As a member of the staff of the BEE I felt it a duty I owed to the paper to dispel the clouds my enemies raised against me as a man,—hence the articles over my initials "W. V. T.," and now as I have had my say which I can stand by I sign name as of old.

WM. V. TURNER.

If the ministers, any of them, in charge of any of the four churches out in "Paradise Found" will stand up and make the definite and specific charge that there are places or place in that section that is dangerous for any of their flock to pass through, and designate such place, and then obtain the statement from the officers of the police department to back them up, then will they receive the moral support of the real people of this section to have such place thrown out and the owner or proprietor disqualified from conducting a place of business under the law. We say unhesitatingly that the only places in "Paradise Found" where there are to be found "gangs" and congregation of men the least embarrassing for ladies to pass through is in front of the churches. The cigarette "whiffer," the cigar "puffer," the dude, the masher, and the thing the mouths the head of his walking stick, are the persons that leave church just before service is finished and get out in front and "light up" just before the doxology and they constitute the only public nuisance that infest this section.

We do not uphold the liquor traffic; the truth is we sincerely wish that there was not a bar room on earth, nor a drop of whisky juice manufactured. But bar rooms are here, and that too by the law, and the eight men singled out for slaughter in "Paradise Found" are citizens of the country doing business under the law, and there is no good reason why they should be made to suffer, and those immediately around the circle become benefited, because of the discrimination practiced upon those within the limit prescribed by the preachers combine.

If these eight persons had all been colored men they would have been sent to the wall, but the two great nationalities, the Irish, and the German are in it, and it is no easy job to down the two.

Since the assembling of Congress this matter of discrimination out in Paradise has been brought to the attention of leading men in both houses, and as politicians and law makers they state that it would establish a dangerous precedent to carry out the dictum of the preachers combine.

And this brings us to say that the almost fanatic conduct and their too much orthodoxy of some of the ministers of the gospel in this city in steadily causing them to be of little practical use with any but those who are ground from "thump and scem" and have no ideas of their own, or conceptions of what we live for.

A SCHOOL TEACHER OBJECTS TO ONIONS. Miss M. D. Merrill, a demure teacher in the O'-Lecky school of Chicago, has raised a storm by sending some pupils whose breath are accented with the succulent onions. R. H. Gennell, a taxpayer, takes issue with Miss Merrill. He has two boys, and after devouring several onions the other morning they appeared in school and were promptly sent home with a note, which read: "It is too cool in my room most of the time to have the windows open, and the breath of your children after eating onions makes the air very offensive."

Supt. Love, however gave victory to the onion. He said: "There is no doubt that Miss Merrill was not justified in sending children home because their breath was laden with the odor of onions. It is an instance of poor judgment. The odor may have been disagreeable to the teacher, but she should not have taken that action."

Teachers cannot regulate a pupil's diet. If they want to eat onions there is nothing to prevent them from so doing and attending school. The vegetable is well liked by many people, and is certainly most wholesome.

Miss Merrill, we advise you to do just as the teachers here, eat "garlick" you cannot then catch the scent of the onion.

## THE HARRISON AND MORTON LEAGUE.

The Harrison and Morton League held its regular semi-monthly meeting last Tuesday evening at the Cadet's armory, with W. Calvin Chase in the chair and W. B. Jones secretary. A resolution was adopted calling on all auxiliary leagues in the several districts to oppose the election of any candidate to the next republican central committee who was not in favor of primary elections. Mr. A. St. A. Smith made a speech, urging the auxiliary leagues in the several districts to enroll all republicans who favored primary elections. He was followed by Prof. W. H. Jones, R. S. Smith, W. H. Jackson and others. A resolution endorsing Mr. B. K. Bruce was adopted.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Late News at the Seat of Government.

**The Chilean Situation Serious.** Reports are current, based on excellent authority, that the Chilean difficulty is likely to lead to war. The Chilean government has shown no disposition whatever to accede to the American demands and it is now deemed certain that they will repudiate all responsibility for the Valparaiso affair, claiming it to have been only a riot incited in the low quarters of the town by drunken sailors from the Baltimore. President Harrison is only waiting for the Chilean government to clearly define its position, when he will send a special message to Congress, calling for the action of that body to maintain the national honor and dignity. A large fleet, comprising the best vessels of our new navy, will be ready to proceed to Valparaiso at once. Naval officers openly declare their belief that there will be fighting on the coast of Chili inside of two months.

**Reciprocity With Germany.** Official correspondence has been made public setting forth the details of the reciprocity agreement entered into between the United States and Germany, whereby the sugar of the latter secures continued free admission into the United States, and sundry American products named in an accompanying schedule obtain admission into Germany at the rates agreed upon. The table shows a reduction in the German tariff duties on wheat of 30 per cent; rye, 30 per cent; oats, 37 1/2 per cent; corn, 20 per cent; butter, 15 per cent; salted and pickled pork and beef, 15 per cent; wheat flour and corn meal, 30 per cent. The arrangement was submitted to the reichstag on the 8th inst., and if approved by that body will go into effect on February 1 next.

**Speaker Crisp Belegged.** But little business was done in the House of Representatives during the past week, nor will there be until the committees are appointed. The pressure upon the Speaker just now in behalf of this man and that is strong and continuous. Those members who do not visit him in their own interests send some friend, who goes over their equipments and deserts with the Speaker and points out how their talents may be best utilized.

The anxiety of members about committee assignments is very great. It is worth a great deal to a man to be well placed in the House. Business proceeds upon lines that practically give the important committees the right of way, and the members of those committees have the pick of the time while discussion proceeds. An outsider, therefore, no matter what his eloquence or information may be, gets into the debate largely through courtesy.

**Notes.** Congress will deal lotteries another blow.

A short session of Congress is predicted. Civil service in New Orleans will be scrutinized by Roosevelt.

A poll of the new Congress shows that a majority in both branches is in favor of free silver.

Thomas C. Towles, of Missouri, has been appointed chief clerk of the House of Representatives.

It is proposed by the Democrats in Congress to expunge the Bynum censure resolution of the 51st Congress.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed says he has an ambition to go to New York city and practice law.

Washington, D. C., has been chosen permanently as the meeting place of the National Bar Association.

Secretary Foster has sent to Congress his estimates on the appropriations needed for the year. They foot up \$409,608,693. Increases are demanded from nearly all the departments.

Speaker Crisp has decided to make Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, and he will be the leader of the majority on the floor.

General Casey asks for \$1,035,000 to be expended on the Congressional library building next year. Since 1888 \$1,639,484 has been expended on it. It is expected that it will be completed within 5 years.

The estimated appropriation for pensions is \$147,064,550, a decrease of \$2,748,583 from the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Among the appropriations asked of Congress is \$100,000 for the New York postoffice, \$100,000 for the Troy postoffice, and \$100,000 for the Newark custom house.

The Interior Department is in receipt of bulky correspondence from Alaska, in which the employees of an American cannery are accused of violent outrages upon the native men and women.

Senator Plumb is in earnest in his effort to secure the removal of Grant's remains to Washington.

Secretary Foster steadily improves. Congressman Enloe wants the Pension Bureau investigated.

A great many recess appointments were sent by the President to the Senate for confirmation. Among them were those of Collector Hendricks, of New York. Patent Commissioner Shannons, Treasurer Nebecker, Ministers Simmons, Snowden, Pacheco, and Durham, and a large number of judicial nominations.

An explosion of a steam pipe in the hall of the House caused a sensation. Many members stated that their first idea was that a bomb had been thrown.

## Twins Nine Times Without a Skip.

Mr. John Miscall, who is one of the head bakers in James Reed & Sons' bakery, at Norfolk, Va., was this week made the proud possessor of the ninth consecutive pair of healthy and strong twins, a boy and a girl. Mrs. Miscall has never given birth to one child at a time.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Synopsis of What Mr. Harrison Had to Say to Congress.

President Harrison's third annual message was communicated to Congress on Wednesday last.

Negotiations with Great Britain for a settlement of disputes arising out of the Bering Sea seal fisheries have, Mr. Harrison says, reached an agreed basis for arbitration, and the mutual choice of arbitrators now only remains to complete steps for an amicable adjustment. Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria, and France, in the order named, have removed all restrictions upon the importation to those countries of American inspected pork products.

The President suggests, in treating of the lynching of the 11 Italians in New Orleans last March, that it is competent for Congress to so legislate as to bring offences against treaty rights of foreigners domiciled here cognizable in the Federal courts.

The course of the Administration in the imbroiglio with Chili is recited, with the statement that an appeal now lies for a construction by the highest tribunal of the neutrality laws as involved in the case of the siezed steamship Itata. No official complaint has been made against Minister Egan, and Mr. Harrison deplores the hostility manifested towards the minister in unofficial quarters.

The Valparaiso incident, when American sailors were maltreated by citizens and police, was called to the attention of the Chilean government, which replied "in an offensive tone." An investigation is in progress, the result of which will be the subject of a special message.

A protest has been made to the Chinese government concerning its refusal to accept Minister Blair.

Promotion by our Government of the construction of a cable to the Sandwich Islands is recommended.

The President recommends that bonds of the Nicaragua Canal Company be guaranteed by the Government.

The workings of the McKinley tariff law are warmly commended.

The total receipts of the Government from all sources for the year ended June 30 were \$458,544,233.03; the total expenditures, \$221,304,470.46. The receipts for the current year are estimated at \$433,000,000, and expenditures at \$409,000,000.

The President recommends that existing laws regarding silver coinage be given a full trial. He believes that the coinage of silver under present conditions would work disaster to our business interests at home and abroad. It is his desire that full coin use of silver shall be made so soon as the cooperation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed. Bimetallism is the desired end.

The Administration policy of applying the surplus in the Treasury to the redemption of bonds is stated to have resulted in the cancellation of \$259,679,330 of public debt, reducing annual interest charges by \$11,684,675, and largely increasing the amount of money in circulation.

Commencable progress has been made in the establishment of coast defenses. The condition of army affairs is eminently satisfactory to the Administration. New companies of Indians have been enlisted and seven more are being organized.

Additional legislation is recommended to render efficient the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law.

The completion of a modern navy is urged. Organic changes in the relation of the Indians to the Government are needed, in the President's opinion, and they should involve the admission of the Indian to citizenship.

"The administration of the Pension Bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence." There were allowed 250,565 claims, making the aggregate on the pension rolls of \$96,665. Certificates are being issued at the rate of 30,000 a month. The Commissioner thinks he can adjudicate \$50,000 more during the present fiscal year. The estimate for the next year is \$144,936,000.

A commission is recommended to deal with the Pacific railroads and their debt to the Government.

The President commends the work of the Census Bureau as "fair, careful, intelligent," and he recommends prompt appropriations for its completion.

Mr. Harrison believes that the civil service law is being executed with impartiality. The classified system has been extended to the Indian service.

For the third time a mandatory law is urged for the adoption by railroads of automatic car couplers.

The President devotes considerable space to the matter of Federal elections. He deplores the act of the Michigan legislature providing for the choice of Presidential electors by districts, defining it as "an unfortunate and even a threatening episode."

A non-partisan committee is suggested to consider the evils of our present election system and mature a plan for its cure or mitigation. The Supreme Court could constitutionally compose such a commission.

## Nicaragua's Canal.

Secretary Noble has sent to the Senate the annual report of the Maritime Company, of Nicaragua, which shows that work has been prosecuted with energy during the past year and much progress made in the actual work of construction.

Extensive wharves and landing facilities have been completed at San Juan Norte, permanent buildings erected, officers' quarters, hospitals, and necessary buildings erected for the use of the company.

Surveys have been completed and plans for the location and construction of railroad systems made, and the excavation of the canal line for a distance of one mile inland.

Secretary Blaine has accepted an invitation to attend the dinner of the chautau Association, at Boston, January 7.